



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1877.

Ex-Senator Benjamin Wade, though afflicted with scurvy gangrene, and lingering superfluous on the stage, has followed up Mr. Blaine's onslaught upon the President, for his Southern policy, by an attack, which, though weak and impotent in itself, as indicating the feeling of the Ohio radicals, goes to substantiate our reiterated assertion that the bloody shirt is the actuating spirit of the radical party. Mr. Richard Halliwell, of Boston, also takes up the war cry and gives vent to his blind and malignant hatred as follows:

"The policy about to be tried by President Hayes with the view to a solution of the Southern question is not altogether new; it has been put to the test in Georgia with results that should be a warning to the Administration. In Georgia the 'dominant race' for a series of years has had control of the State government, in all its branches, free from all 'carpet-bag' and Federal interference. The State has been as free to manage her own affairs and to follow her own interests as any other State in the Union. With what result? At the last election there was practically but one ticket and but one issue. No local conflict—no discussion—no division of public sentiment upon the civil service, upon finance, currency, protection, free trade, &c. Simply, eighty thousand majority for the democratic party and—'No opposition.' The negro lies prostrate under the feet of the 'natural leader of society,' the white man. His political, civil, social, educational rights are flagrantly disregarded. He has resumed his 'proper sphere.' The white Georgian, secure in his ascendancy at home, lends a helping hand to Wade Hampton and assassin Butler in South Carolina, and shocks the world by his bloody participation in the Hamburg massacre. I am fully aware of how little avail will be the exposure of such empty claims as are now made by this class of men, and of the true condition of Southern affairs. We are resolved upon our 'experiment' and are eager to be gulled by Southern professions and protestations. The public appetite is keen for just such morsels. History and experience go for nothing. Fair promises are all that we require. Peace at any sacrifice, for the sake of trade and commercial prosperity, is the present demand, but the day will surely come when the political crime that is now being consummated—the desertion of the loyal colored race and the betrayal of the republican party to Southern leaders—will reap its own just but fearful punishment."

The gentlemen mentioned above, and Messrs. Wendell Phillips, B. F. Butler, and numerous others, are bringing all their batteries to bear on the President for the purpose of forcing him to abandon the only policy that will tend to restore peace and harmony, and, unfortunately, his procrastination in putting that policy into immediate execution affords reasonable ground for the alarm of those whose happiness and prosperity depend upon the restoration of friendly relations between the two sections of the country.

Mr. Chamberlain's quiet and peaceable withdrawal of his fraudulent claims to the possession of the executive office of the State of South Carolina occasioned no surprise to the intimate friends of the President, notwithstanding the previously published statement to the effect that he had determined to "stick," because they knew that it was the President's desire and determination that he should withdraw from the contest, and that the President's will is law with the carpet-baggers, because it implies a compensation for whatever they relinquish and an entire abrogation of their political existence if they refuse. His will and determination were the same originally with regard to Mr. Packard, and will be as effective, if Mr. Blaine, Gen. Butler, and the extremists of his party don't make him falter.

Rev. J. W. Dnoje, formerly the pastor of the Seventh Street Free Baptist Church, Richmond, Va., and well known as a prominent colored conservative speaker in Virginia during the late campaign, was yesterday driven out of a colored boarding house in Baltimore as soon as it was discovered that he was "that conservative nigger Dudgee from Richmond." As it is thus proved that bulldozing is practiced in the monumental city, the civil rights jawed, and the equality of citizens denied in the land dedicated to liberty by Lord Baltimore, a conference, commission, troops, or something ought by all means to be resorted to, or Messrs. Phillips, Blaine, Wade & Co. will include Maryland in the list of States they have taken under their protection.

The latest aspect of the Eastern question may be appropriately represented by saying that Russia "daren't" and Turkey is afraid. If we believed, what some people say they do, that suspense is worse than actual suffering, we might wish that the disputants would cry havoc and let loose the dogs of war, but as we do not believe any such thing, we sincerely trust that the suspense may continue, for the present indications are that when it ends a conflict will begin that will involve the whole of Europe.

As the experience of this country, like that of all others, is showing more and more plainly, as the years of its existence increase, that its people can not take care of themselves, would it not be well, among equally as necessary enactments, for the States to pass laws providing that all places in which large numbers of persons assemble shall be made fire-proof—that is to the extent of the material used in the construction thereof, and that every apartment therein be supplied with a fire escape.

Mr. Thaddeus Norris, a native of Warren, in this State, but for many years past a resident of Philadelphia, and a member of the firm of locomotive engineer builders of that city, died there on Wednesday last of paralysis. He had for some years before his death devoted much of his time to the subject of fish culture. He was a brother of Mr. Wm. Norris, the genial and humorous editor of the mythical Elk Run Gazette.

Louisiana.

There was much discussion among the commission yesterday without any result that they were willing to communicate to the press. The only delegation received was a delegation of sugar planters in the interest of the Nicholls government, headed by ex Justice Wiley, of the Kellogg Superior Court. The commission declined to state whether they had received any supplemental instructions from the President. They also declined to indicate any time for the close of their investigation.

Messrs. Ray, Leonard and Burch, in the interest of Packard, handed in to the commission a ponderous list of officers who had qualified at the Packard Secretary of State's office, accompanied by the certificate of Emile Honore, Packard's Secretary of State, showing that of 1,033 officers commissioned by the Governor 625 whose names are given in the accompanying list have filed their oath of office according to law. The remaining 408 are justices of the peace and constables who have not made a practice of filing an oath of office with the Secretary of State.

It is understood that the commission's session, which lasted until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, was consumed in considering the message to the President. Gen. Augur, who was present, reduced the message to military cipher. The tenor of the message is not positively known, but it is believed notifies the President that they had concluded their investigation under protest instructions and suggesting they were ready to receive any further instructions the President might desire to give.

Advices at Washington from the Louisiana commission are not encouraging for settling the difficulties existing in the State. The statement is made that supplementary instructions will be given to the commission to meet the difficulties that have arisen. It is also stated that the President is willing to agree to a reorganization of the Legislature on the basis of the original parish returns, without regard to the protest which Packard is understood to have made against such action.

The Louisiana commission yesterday sent to the President a long dispatch in cipher, the first of any consequence from them. It came directly to the executive mansion, and was received by the instrument there in a private room. The President, up to late hour last night had not decided whether he would make the contents public.

A special from New Orleans to the Baltimore Sun, under date of last night, says:

In the last three days the commission have been in private telegraphic communication with the President, and the result has been that they consider themselves authorized to enlarge the field of their investigations. To-day they addressed numerous questions as to the social and political condition of the State to the delegations which waited on them. One member of the commission said to the Nicholls side that they were too stiff, and that they must concede something. To all suggestions the Nicholls side answered that they can't concede anything which will leave the final result in doubt, and that they are firmly resolved to have either Nicholls or a military government.

Up to to-day the only suggestion formally thrown out by the commission for the adjustment of the two Legislatures involved a representative majority of fourteen in the House. The conservatives would not listen to this, because a House so constructed would undoubtedly seat Packard and annul all the acts of the Nicholls Legislature.

The commission have to-day been busily engaged in preparing a new proposition for a Legislative adjustment, which will be submitted to both sides as soon as completed. It has been strongly urged upon the commission that the basis of the new proposition be to seat all the members elected according to the original returns before they passed into the hands of the supervisors. This would give the conservatives four majorities in the Senate and two in the House. If this proposition is agreed on by the commission it will be accepted by the conservatives.

It may be safely stated that a majority if not all the members of the commission have been led by their inquiries to the following conclusions:

First. That the Packard government has the best, if not the only, de jure title. If the returning board be a constitutional part of the machinery of elections then Packard, his court, his officers and his Legislature are the legitimate products of that machinery. There is power for a fair doubt as to the constitutional power of the board to make up a Legislature, an act judicially on the Supreme Court decision, denying it the power, its return was binding. The Nicholls party had, therefore, no right to build up a government on their own doubts as to the constitutionality of the statutes under which the board acted. The question goes to the President, however, not as a legal, but as a political one, and he may fairly satisfy himself and be governed by his conclusions as to whether the board's action was constitutional.

Second. That the Nicholls government exercises complete de facto authority throughout the State and in every one of its soil except within the walls of the old hotel used by Packard as a State House. The assertions of Packard and that certain heavy negro parishes he is recognized have not been verified, reputable gentlemen of both parties having come to from these parishes to assure the commission that Nicholls' administration meets with no more opposition in these localities than in New Orleans. Packard's statement that nearly all the circuit judges in the State recognize him has been found to rest solely in the fact that these judges were commissioned by Kellogg, and is disproved by the oaths of office filed by them with the Nicholls Secretary of State. It is literally true that Packard is a prisoner in the State House, and that his claims are actively supported by nobody in Louisiana except the members of his government and the two or three hundred guards he is feeding and paying. No doubt the negro population believe in his right and want it enforced, but they will not raise a finger to aid him, while the white population is in active and determined hostility to his pretensions.

Third. That the Nicholls administration is maintaining order throughout the State and protecting the rights of both races, and that peace and prosperity would result from its continuance.

Fourth. That the Packard administration cannot be established by a simple recognition on the part of the President, but only by the use of a large force of federal troops to crush out the acting government and the maintenance of a garrison in the State during the whole of Packard's term.

Further. That if this course were practicable it would involve a continuance of the race conflicts, social and industrial disturbances and business depression which characterized Kellogg's administration.

New Books.—We received to day from the book store of Mr. George E. French, Harper's Half-Hour Series, including short and interesting tales by the best authors; small books, each complete in itself, and which may be carried in the pocket and read at spare intervals. The latter number include Charles and Mary Lamb's tales from Shakespeare.

North's Love Test, a novel by Mary Cecil Hay, author of Hidden Perils, "The Squire's Legacy," &c.

From the Boston publishers we have Little's Living Age for April 14th, with interesting articles on subjects of present interest.

Dr. L. B. Rose, Mayor of Fredericksburg, died suddenly of heart disease last Tuesday evening.

The St. Louis Fire.

Special dispatches to the New Yorkpapers furnish some additional particulars of the thrilling scenes attending the destruction by fire of the Southern Hotel at St. Louis, at so early an hour on Wednesday morning. The escape of Miss Kate Claxton, the actress, was a very narrow one. She occupied a room on the third floor. She was awakened from a sound sleep by a loud cry of "fire" from the hall. Jumping out of bed, she groped her way to the door and opened it to find the place was dense with smoke and that immediate action was necessary. Slipping into the scantiest of garments, she threw up one of the windows to ascertain the chance of escaping by that route, and finding it was decidedly slender, she concluded her only hope of escape lay by the hallway. People were screaming and hurrying past her door, and she determined in an instant to cast her lot with them. There were no lights, and what was done had to be done in darkness. Entering the hall, she hurried in the direction of the stairway, and before proceeding far, was materially assisted by a gentleman, who seized hold of her arm and pushed her along. With a proper appreciation of the need for haste, when she came to the stairway she fell down and rolled for some distance after getting to the bottom, but, not being badly hurt, was able to pick herself up expeditiously and make her escape. Miss Claxton lost everything—her wardrobe, and what she valued most, a number of valuable pictures, &c., which she had preserved for a long time, and whose loss is a severe one.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the famous German orator and writer, occupied rooms Nos. 304 and 305. He escaped almost naked. He returned to the hotel at about 11:30 o'clock from a party. After a chat with a friend Mr. Pulitzer, at about half past midnight, retired. An hour afterward he awoke, hearing loud cries of "fire" on the street below. Hearing no alarm from the hotel office he says he remained perfectly quiet until he heard the shrieks of women on the floor below. He went out without dressing and found the staircase and corridor thoroughly filled with smoke. He never returned to his room, and was nearly choked to death when he reached the exit on Fifth street. Mr. Pulitzer thinks that the alarm bell never was sounded inside of the hotel, and people on the street told him the fire was observed from the street nearly twenty minutes before the fire alarm was given.

A thrilling scene was witnessed at the east front at about 2:30 o'clock. A number of people had been taken out of that portion of the building by means of the Skinner truck, which had then been removed, it being supposed that that side had been emptied of its inmates. Suddenly at one of the windows on the fourth floor a man appeared in a night dress. Glancing around he seemed to realize his situation perfectly. The ladder had been taken away, and below him was a sheer descent of sixty feet. To jump was certain death. "What shall I do?" he asked. "Stay where you are," answered the crowd, aroused to a clear appreciation of the imminence of the danger, and of the possibility of securing help. "God deliver me!" he exclaimed, looking up at the lurid sky, and down at the floors below him now all ablaze. He looked up at the sky and clasped his hands in prayer: "Lord, for Jesus sake," could be easily heard by the throng below, calmed into perfect silence. It seemed hours before the truck was brought. "Lord, for Jesus sake," he cried. "Stand where you are," said fiery voices. The truck finally came and was raised to the window. Two firemen went up and put the man on the ladder. He came down slowly, his limbs trembling beneath him. At the bottom he raised himself up to his full height. "Hurrah for St. Louis," he cried; "New York ain't dead yet." Then raising his hand up to the sky, he said in a low tone: "Lord forgive me for every sin that I have ever committed. To think of having you down to save further developments. The Board of Police Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at which there was a free discussion regarding the fire, the substance of which was that most thorough investigation into the cause of the fire and its management should be made. A resolution was adopted tendering the coroner the services of the officers and police of the department in making his investigation into the matter.

South Carolina.

Affairs in South Carolina have quieted down entirely and all the offices in the State will soon be in possession of their rightful occupants. A dispatch from Columbia, under date of last night, to the Baltimore Sun, says Gov. Hampton took possession of the executive office this morning, remaining there until a late hour this afternoon. The transfer of his papers, &c., from the temporary quarters hitherto occupied by him was quickly effected. The Governor appeared perfectly at home in his new position. The ante-room of the executive office will be made to serve for all the heads of departments for the present, or until they obtain possession of the other offices in the building, which Chamberlain's late officials still retain. It is reported that some of them are anxious to compromise or surrender, but no action in that direction has been taken as yet.

The Governor has called a special session of the Legislature for the 24th inst. One of its earliest duties will be to complete the Supreme Bench by electing a successor to the late Chief Justice Mossa. The pretensions of the Chamberlain officials still in the State House will then be quickly disposed of by the court. The seal which was turned over to Gov. Hampton yesterday proves to be the great seal of the State, which changed to be in the Governor's office at the time of the transfer. Hayne, Chamberlain's Secretary of State, coolly requested that it might be restored to his custody. This request was not complied with.

A squad of convicts from the penitentiary was busily engaged to-day in the very necessary work of scouring the floors of the State House, which had been thoroughly defiled by Chamberlain's special constables.

The colored militia of Charleston, comprising nine companies and aggregating about 1,000 men, held a meeting to-night and passed resolutions tendering their allegiance to Governor Hampton and asking for his recognition of their organization. It is probable that Gov. Hampton will form two regiments from the citizen soldiery of the city, one of which will be made up of the white rifle clubs and the other of the colored companies. The same policy is likely to prevail in the organization of the militia throughout the State.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A DWELLING.—On Saturday night a malicious attempt was made to burn the dwelling house of Mrs. J. W. Ryan, of Chapel district, in this county, by Addison Brown, a colored boy about 12 years old. Straw was placed in the front and at the back of the house and fired, but fortunately the female inmates of the house were aroused in time, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before doing the property any material damage. The boy was taken out and upon being charged with the crime confessed it. When asked his reasons for committing such a heinous offence, he said that he was tired of serving in the family of Mrs. Ryan, and upon mentioning this fact to Wm. Webb, colored, he was informed by said Webb that the easiest way to get rid of service was to burn down the house, and thereupon he made the attempt. Brown and Webb were both indicted by the grand jury for the offence, and they are now in jail awaiting trial.

—Clarke Courier.

down, and all will be levelled, so that the men can work all over the ruins without danger. The body of a child, supposed to be a little girl, was found in the ruins yesterday evening under the Walnut street entrance to the hotel. It lay on a small mattress, and evidently fell from one of the upper stories. It was disfigured beyond recognition.

Mr. Morrow, agent of a New York jewelry house, lost a sample trunk containing \$17,000 worth of jewelry. Yesterday morning the remains of the trunk were unearthed, and between \$400 and \$500 worth of the contents recovered in a damaged condition. The remainder of the jewelry is melted and valueless, except as old metal. Mr. Morrow has had four barrels filled with ashes taken from the locality where his trunk was found, and has sent them to New York to be smelted.

Some manuscripts and papers belonging to Kate Claxton were also found. Miss Frankie McClellan is in a very critical condition. She jumped from the fourth story to the roof of a one story saloon adjoining the hotel, sustaining a severe concussion of the brain and spinal cord. She also has had cuts on the face and head, two penetrating wounds in the groin, a fractured rib, and several minor injuries.

St. Louis special says:—At present there is no possibility of making an estimate of the loss of life from the burning of the Southern Hotel, nor will there be for some time. Already there are a dozen bodies reported to be in the hands of the coroner of those who threw themselves from the windows of the burning building or of those who fell and were killed in their efforts to escape. It is not hoped, even by the most hopeful, that this represents one half of the number who met their death on this horrible occasion. Unfortunately the records saved from the burning hotel are so meagre as to afford no satisfactory idea of the number of occupants, guests and employees. The average daily number of guests, transient and permanent, without exaggeration, may be placed at 300 though the numbers reported for Tuesday night is only 240. There were 200 employees in the hotel, one hundred and forty are certainly saved and have been reported. The remaining sixty have not been heard from, but a number of them did not sleep at the hotel but, what particular number cannot be ascertained as the hotel managers do not know which and how many of them slept at other places, so it is not possible yet, to tell how many employees have perished. There is a strong reason to fear that the greater portion of the missing ones are buried in the ruins. One room in the hotel was the scene of a terrible tragedy. While the fire was raging Officer Blackford was on the fourth floor endeavoring to lead the inmates to escape and just as he kicked in the door of the room he heard two pistol shots and saw a man and woman lying on the floor apparently dead or unconscious. Before he had time to examine them the suffocating smoke drove him from the apartment and he thinks that they assuagedly perished.

A man told of a horrible thing which he says he witnessed at the burning of the Southern Hotel. He had a room on the 4th floor and when he came out the hall was filled with smoke which seemed to be going up the dome in a great column. Two women stood near the railing of the rotunda clinging to one another. He had emerged from his room but a moment when a man dressed only in a pair of pants came rushing down the hall to where they stood and said, "Why don't you jump?" At the same time he seized one of them hurled her over the balustrade and she disappeared with a shriek into the rotunda below. The man hurried on evidently being insane. The origin of the fire is still undetermined and promises to continue wrapped in mystery.

St. Louis, April 13.—A force of about one hundred and fifty men began work again at the Southern Hotel ruins this morning and shortly afterwards the body of a woman was found on the fourth street side of the hotel, but it was so badly burned and disfigured that it could not be recognized and was taken to the morgue to await further developments. The Board of Police Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at which there was a free discussion regarding the fire, the substance of which was that most thorough investigation into the cause of the fire and its management should be made. A resolution was adopted tendering the coroner the services of the officers and police of the department in making his investigation into the matter.

South Carolina.

Affairs in South Carolina have quieted down entirely and all the offices in the State will soon be in possession of their rightful occupants. A dispatch from Columbia, under date of last night, to the Baltimore Sun, says Gov. Hampton took possession of the executive office this morning, remaining there until a late hour this afternoon. The transfer of his papers, &c., from the temporary quarters hitherto occupied by him was quickly effected. The Governor appeared perfectly at home in his new position. The ante-room of the executive office will be made to serve for all the heads of departments for the present, or until they obtain possession of the other offices in the building, which Chamberlain's late officials still retain. It is reported that some of them are anxious to compromise or surrender, but no action in that direction has been taken as yet.

The Governor has called a special session of the Legislature for the 24th inst. One of its earliest duties will be to complete the Supreme Bench by electing a successor to the late Chief Justice Mossa. The pretensions of the Chamberlain officials still in the State House will then be quickly disposed of by the court. The seal which was turned over to Gov. Hampton yesterday proves to be the great seal of the State, which changed to be in the Governor's office at the time of the transfer. Hayne, Chamberlain's Secretary of State, coolly requested that it might be restored to his custody. This request was not complied with.

A squad of convicts from the penitentiary was busily engaged to-day in the very necessary work of scouring the floors of the State House, which had been thoroughly defiled by Chamberlain's special constables.

The colored militia of Charleston, comprising nine companies and aggregating about 1,000 men, held a meeting to-night and passed resolutions tendering their allegiance to Governor Hampton and asking for his recognition of their organization. It is probable that Gov. Hampton will form two regiments from the citizen soldiery of the city, one of which will be made up of the white rifle clubs and the other of the colored companies. The same policy is likely to prevail in the organization of the militia throughout the State.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A DWELLING.—On Saturday night a malicious attempt was made to burn the dwelling house of Mrs. J. W. Ryan, of Chapel district, in this county, by Addison Brown, a colored boy about 12 years old. Straw was placed in the front and at the back of the house and fired, but fortunately the female inmates of the house were aroused in time, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before doing the property any material damage. The boy was taken out and upon being charged with the crime confessed it. When asked his reasons for committing such a heinous offence, he said that he was tired of serving in the family of Mrs. Ryan, and upon mentioning this fact to Wm. Webb, colored, he was informed by said Webb that the easiest way to get rid of service was to burn down the house, and thereupon he made the attempt. Brown and Webb were both indicted by the grand jury for the offence, and they are now in jail awaiting trial.

—Clarke Courier.

The failure of H. Kennedy & Co. New York brokers, has not been followed by others, as yet.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, April 12.—The Grand Lodge having adjourned, the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., convened this morning in annual session. The following officers were elected: J. H. Waters, of Staunton, Grand Patriarch; Chas. Goodrich, of Alexandria, Grand High Priest; Hugh Latham, of Alexandria, Grand Scribe; R. C. Fletcher, of Richmond, Grand Treasurer; J. N. Hull, of Marion, Grand Senior Warden; J. T. Knight, of Fredericksburg, Grand Junior Warden; Wm. S. Carroll, of Lynchburg, Grand Marshal; J. H. Crebs, of Winchester, Grand Sentinel; G. G. Booth, of Warrenton, Grand Guard; J. H. Robinson, of Lynchburg, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. The Grand Patriarch, Grand Scribe, and Grand Treasurer submitted their reports, which were referred to appropriate committees. The Encampment adjourned to-night.

A decree was entered to-day in a suit against the Continental Life Insurance Company, deciding that the funds in the case arising from the deposits of the company with the Treasurer of the State of Virginia should be distributed among the liabilities of the company, upon their policies held by citizens and residents of Virginia, whether they were citizens or residents when their policies were issued or not, or whether their policies were issued before deposit was made or not, and that on ascertaining the liabilities all death losses which have accrued heretofore shall be estimated as the liability of the company upon its policies at the time of death, and that the right of living policy holders who have not perfected their policies to share in said fund shall be in proportion to the equitable value of their policies. At the afternoon session the unwritten work of this branch of Odd Fellowship was well exemplified by Past Grand Master Hugh Latham, of Alexandria.

Dr. Moffet is still in Washington looking after his patent right for the whiskey punch, and until this matter is definitely acted upon by the Commissioner of Patents no important step will be taken by the Auditor.

The Carpet Baggers Die Hard.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, yesterday called upon the President with respect to the river and harbor fund. He described the present condition of the Charleston harbor, and asked that a certain specific sum be set aside from the general appropriation for continuing the work already begun. The President granted the request, and immediately issued an order to the Secretary of War setting aside the amount required for the work.

Before leaving Senator Patterson remarked to the President that he thought he (the President) had made a mistake in his course towards South Carolina. President Hayes replied that it was an experiment, but from the pledges and representations made by Gov. Hampton and his friends he thought it was reasonable to suppose that it would be a success. Senator Patterson said that what he wanted in the State was peace, order and prosperity, and that he would as soon have Hampton as Chamberlain for Governor provided he would bring prosperity to the State, treat all citizens alike, and establish means for fair elections, as he had promised to do.

Subsequent to this interview, in a private conversation, Senator Patterson remarked that, as a republican and believing in the theory of instructions to Senators by State Legislatures, if the Legislature of South Carolina should instruct him to vote in favor of the admission of Gen. M. C. Butler to the United States Senate, or even if they should instruct him likewise with respect to any other democratic candidate from Louisiana or elsewhere, he would act and vote accordingly, on the ground that a State ought to be represented by the wishes of the people, as represented by the State government.

The Senator is much quieter in his expressions now than he was at first, and seems perfectly resigned to the situation. —Wash. Rep. While it is alleged that Senator John Patterson has accepted the situation, and promises to uphold President Hayes in his Southern policy, Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, is still obstreperous. "Why," said he, speaking of what he terms Chamberlain's cowardly abdication, "do you think that I Packard was in a small place like Chamberlain he would ever surrender? No, sir, he wouldn't. Suppose, now, he had his headquarters in the Haguenue, where the colored element predominates, why he would have fifteen thousand colored men with white officers in the field to sustain him. I tell you the white league there would have enough to do to look out for their homes. Why, every colored servant in the employ of those belonging to the white league have their little bottle of coal oil ready for the match, and when a collision occurs, if it does come, the white league will not have time to be fighting for Nicholls in New Orleans, but will be needed at home to look out for their property. Packard is made of sterner stuff than Chamberlain, and he means to defend his title and the rights of those who elected him?" —Wash. Star.

Foreign News.

A Bacharest dispatch announces that the Russian troops are moving upon the Roumanian frontier. The London Times charges upon Russia the apprehension of speedy war, which had so suddenly come, and says that she must expect it to be said that she only wished to pass the time until the roads towards the Danube should be fit for the passage of artillery, and that the object of the protocol was not to secure peace, but to obtain from the Powers such condemnation of Turkey as would make a declaration of war seem inevitable. A Paris correspondent says that "Russia intimates that it is now useless for Turkey to send an envoy to St. Petersburg." A Vienna dispatch says that the Government there has lost all hope that peace will be maintained. Much excitement prevailed in that city during yesterday, everybody apprehending that it would break out Austria would sooner or later be involved in the struggle.

The London Times holds that diplomacy has not had its last word yet, and says Russia will be at least expected to postpone any decisive action until the Powers shall have again appealed to the Porte. Russian journals consider war inevitable. A Cettigne dispatch says the Prince of Montenegro will reject any proposal for the prolongation of the armistice. It expired last night. A prolongation for ten days, however, is reported. An anti-dynastic agitation has arisen in the district of Semendria, Servia. Several arrests have been made. The English budget shows an actual surplus of £43,000. No change in taxation is proposed. The whole band of internationalists operating in the district of Selino, Italy, have been captured. The King of Denmark has issued an ordinance enforcing the temporary exercise of the budget and the collection of taxes because the Chambers failed to agree. Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London Times, was attacked by bandits in Rome and robbed. Between three and five hundred houses in the Greek quarter in Stambul were destroyed by fire Tuesday night.

A secret alliance is said to exist between Russia and Persia; also that Bismarck advised Turkey to reject Russia's demands. Turkey is actually preparing for war. The Kurds and Circassians will respond to Turkey's call. The Russians are not expected to advance before the 15th of May. Fighting is going on in the Mirid country, and resulting favorably to the Turks.

The failure of H. Kennedy & Co. New York brokers, has not been followed by others, as yet.

From Washington.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.]
WASHINGTON, April 13, 1877.
THE CABINET.
A Cabinet meeting convened at the President's council chamber at 12 m. to-day. It was understood that there would be a statement from the Louisiana Commission before the meeting, and that some appointments would be considered, and that the residue of the day would be given to Mr. Evans for financial affairs.

From Washington.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CLERKS IN THE LAND OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES, who are in Virginia at the date of the last official list: H. C. Taylor, \$1,100; G. W. Lacy, \$1,100; Jesse B. Clinton, \$1,200; R. McMahon, \$1,200; G. A. Tavenner, \$1,200; C. C. Watson, \$1,200; M. L. Hawley, \$1,200; G. A. Wade, \$1,200; Senger, \$840; and J. Cooper, \$720.

GENERAL NEWS.
The jury in the case of W. H. O'Connell, indicted for stealing \$47,000 from the Treasury, are still out at noon to-day, and the likelihood of agreement. They have not since Tuesday last.

David Turner, late Collector of the Port of Alexandria, will, it is understood, be appointed to a lucrative place in the government post office.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

No action to-day on any of the Virginia offices cases.
A chance at the postoffice at Loudoun is talked of.

The friends of Gov. Walker cannot get any more say, an addition to the votes is to be received for Speaker.

A new postmaster will be designated to-morrow on the Potomac this afternoon.

There have been some letters from the Navy Department urging an increase of force in the Portsmouth navy yard, but answer has been—no appropriation.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

The health of Hon. A. H. Stephens continues to improve, and he speaks of leaving the course of President Hayes in a tour of the course of President Hayes in a tour of the course of all disturbing questions.

THE OTTOMAN JURY DISCHARGED.

The jury in the Ottoman case came again to Criminal Court about 2 o'clock, and stated that there was no probability of an agreement, they were discharged. The fact that one for conviction and eleven for acquittal, at least that is the general verdict.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. John Good and J. R. Dick, of the city—in transit. Mr. Tucker says nearly all of the reported interviews which published some days ago, was fictitious, and great deal of it without any shadow of truth whatever. Mr. T. is on his way to Washington on a visit to his children and children-in-law.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, an extra session will not be called before the 1st of June, and Mr. Randall will not be chosen Speaker without much trouble. Louisiana affairs are considered, but hopes are entertained that they will turn out right.

Mr. Lamar, who has been in the city some time, is "himself again," and is better than for many months. He is also much improved, the anxiety shown in the Senate having been removed.

The fact that the Administration has urged to give Col. M. C. Butler a special commission, that not only republicans, but democrats, are ungrateful.

The "Seize" at the White House, and the pressure for appointment of a new one as ever.

Chamberlain, it is said, signed a check on an office as a reward for giving up the State of Carolina, but would accept a commission tendered—of course he would not "take it." His action, it is said, has weakened the hopes of the radicals in Louisiana.

A good deal of curiosity is expressed in Ben Wade's reported letter on Hayes, sufficiently stimulated Wm. can doubtless do things, and no one knows more about public household than he.

It is understood that the visit of Mr. Wickham, McKenzie, and Beach, to Virginia, to the President, yesterday, was to advance the claims of Col. J. S. Mosier to position of prominence. The election of Mr. Chanley Gilchrist as Vice President, urged by various agricultural and business societies for the position of Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Gilchrist is a native of Virginia, from Fairfax, Va.

Senator Cameron is going to Europe, Gen. Grant. For noble travels.

News of the Day.

At Memphis yesterday evening Dawson, in going through the city, saw the cells of prisoners, discovered that the cells of the cell of Fred and Henry S. were brothers recently sentenced to the penitentiary for ten and fifteen years, respectively, for stealing, had been tampered with. When Dawson approached Henry S. drew a derringer, and, cocking it, pressed it against Dawson's breast. The latter tried to draw his pistol, but Henry S. drew his first, and, turning on him, and both fired simultaneously. Dawson drew his pistol, and, receiving several wounds. Fred S. made no effort to take part in the attack. The murders are from Troy, N. Y.

Intense excitement prevails among the guests of the large hotel, in consequence of the destruction of the Hotel at St. Louis, and the loss of life. The hotel proprietors are doing all in their power to suppress the excitement, and by the latest means of fire-escape to their guests, and by employing special fire parties to guard against such accidents. One principal hotel owners there is in the city in order to test the absolute security of his house against fire. The rest will follow this week.